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sells the best LUMBER and COAL, and that he appreciates your past favors and solicits your future patronage.

And quit wondering what that new house, barn or granary would cost but come in and let us figure it for you, and you will be surprised to learn that you have been making a mountain out of a mole-hill.

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**My Son,** you're fast growing up to manhood. You'll be fired with ambition to achieve lofty things. Care of Money is one of the first things to learn; get a good banking connection, and heed and be guided by its officials. Time will take care of the rest and your success will be assured. Our bank is the place to bank at.

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The one that blows without anything to blow about wastes time and energy. The excellence of our goods and delivery service warrant us for blowing. Always the best—always the greatest variety—always the highest quality.

DAVID MAGNER  
Phone 14. Fresh and Salt Meats.

## Dragging Down Pains

are a symptom of the most serious trouble which can attack a woman, viz: falling of the womb. With this, generally, comes irregular and painful periods, weakening drains, headache, nervousness, dizziness, irritability, tired feeling, etc. The cure is

## WINE OF Cardui

**The Female Regulator**

that wonderful, curative, vegetable extract, which exerts such a marvelous, strengthening influence, on all female organs. Cardui relieves pain and regulates the menses. It is a sure and permanent cure for all female complaints.

At all druggists and dealers in \$1.00 bottles.

"I SUFFERED AWFUL PAIN in my womb and ovaries," writes Mrs. Naomi Baker, of Webster Grove, Mo., "also in my right and left sides, and my menses were very painful and irregular. Since taking Cardui I feel like a new woman and do not suffer as I did. It is the best medicine I ever took."

## CLIMBING ELEPHANTS.

How They Make Their Way Up and Down Steep Cliffs.

Elephants are able to make their way up and down mountains and through a country of steep cliffs, where mules would not dare to venture and even where men find passage difficult. Their tracks have been found upon the very summit of mountains over 7,000 feet high. In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way in which it is done: The elephant's first maneuver is to kneel down close to the declivity. One fore leg is then cautiously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil if it is moist or kicking out a footing if it is dry. When he is sure of a good foothold, the other fore leg is brought down in the same way. Then he performs the same work over again with his feet, bringing both fore legs a little in advance of the first foothold. This leaves good places all ready made for the hind feet. Now, bracing himself up by his huge, strong fore legs, he draws his hind legs, first one and then the other, carefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the fore feet. This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling every time with the two hind legs while he makes footholds with his fore feet. Thus the center of gravity is preserved and the huge beast prevented from toppling over on his nose.

## INSURANCE.

The Beginnings of This Now Common Mode of Protection.

The practice of insurance was known to the ancients, being in vogue at the beginning of the Christian era.

The insurance of ships was undoubtedly part of the business of the Hanseatic league, which was formed about 1140 by the port towns of Germany to protect themselves against the pirates of Sweden and Denmark.

The custom of drawing out insurance policies originated in Florence in 1523, although a regular chamber of insurance was formed at Bruges early in the fourteenth century, and the practice was in general use in Italy in 1194 and in England in 1500.

Fire and life insurance is of much more recent origin. Some of the ancient guilds provided compensation for any of their members who suffered loss from fire, but the insurance of goods and houses as a distinct branch of business cannot be traced farther back than 1667, the year after the great fire of London.

The first regular company, the Hand-in-Hand, was founded in 1696, and five other companies still existing were started in the quarter of a century which followed. Life insurance was first undertaken by the Amicable in 1706.—London Standard.

## Animals That Do Not Grow Thirsty.

There are many different kinds of animals in the world that never in all their lives sip so much as a drop of water. Among these are the llamas of Patagonia and the gazelles of the far east. A parrot lived for fifty-two years in the zoo at London without drinking a drop of water, and many naturalists believe the only moisture imbibed by wild rabbits is derived from green herbage laden with dew. Many reptiles—serpents, lizards and certain batrachians—live and thrive in places entirely devoid of water, and sloths are also said never to drink. An arid district in France has produced a race of nondrinking cows and sheep, and from the milk of the former Roquefort cheese is made. There is a species of mouse which has established itself on the waterless plains of western America and which flourishes notwithstanding the absence of moisture.

## Needless Wear.

Many people wear themselves out needlessly. Their conscience is a tyrant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads a person to anxious, ceaseless activity, to be constantly doing something, overpunctual, never idle a second of time, to scorn rest. Such are in unconscious nerve tension. They say they have no time to rest, they have so much to do, not thinking they are rapidly unfitting themselves for probably what would have been their best and greatest work in after years.

## A Short Sermon.

No time or place is sacred to the enthusiastic joker. Duclos tells in his memoirs how the prince archbishop of Cologne asked license to preach in the royal chapel at Versailles when visiting Louis XIV. himself. All the court assembled. It was April 1. The prince archbishop mounted the pulpit in state, bowed from side to side and stood a moment as if collecting his thoughts, then shouted "April fools!" picked up his skirts and ran.

## Cruel.

"I made these biscuits myself, David," said Mrs. Copperfield, with honest pride.

"They look very nice, Dora," replied David, picking one of them up and making an effort to split it. "And they are still hot. How long ago did you—ah!—cast them?"

## A Thoughtful Answer.

"What's the first step toward the digestion of the food?" asked the teacher. Up went the hand of a black-haired little fellow, who exclaimed with eagerness: "Bite it off! Bite it off!"

Let us read with method and propose to ourselves an end to which our studies may point. The use of reading is to aid us in thinking.—Edward Gibbon.

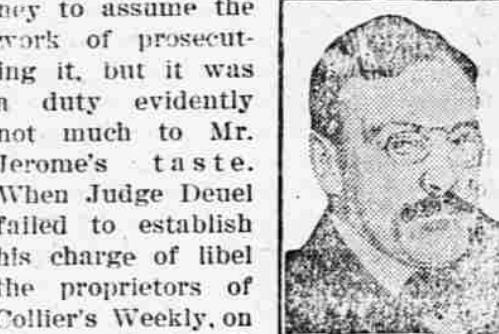
## Well Known Men as They Are and As Cartoonists Picture Them



W. D. MANN.

**COLONEL WILLIAM D'ALTON MANN**, who was a principal witness in the Deuel-Haggood suit and who was arrested shortly after its conclusion on a charge of perjury based upon his testimony in that trial, offers a good subject for the cartoonist. His exuberant whiskers, out somewhat on the King Leopold order, and his rather shaggy aspect lend themselves readily to caricature. The publisher of Town Topics, the Smart Set and "Fads and Fancies," who testified to obtaining loans with the utmost facility from members of the upper circles in finance and society, is in his sixty-seventh year and is a native of Sandusky, O. He was educated as a civil engineer and entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war as captain of the First Michigan cavalry. He organized several companies of cavalry and was commissioned a colonel in 1862. He devised army improvements, introduced in the United States and Austria, which made a fortune for him, and he also devised the boudoir car, which was extensively used by European railroads. The company was later bought out by George M. Pullman. He settled in Mobile, Ala., and was the first Democratic candidate for congress from the Mobile district under reconstruction. For several years he edited the Mobile Register. He founded Town Topics in 1891.

District Attorney William Travers Jerome of New York city was placed in a peculiar position in the proceedings which arose relative to Judge Joseph M. Deuel and the now famous Town Topics case. When Judge Deuel instituted suit for criminal libel against Norman Haggood, editor of Collier's Weekly, it became the duty of the district attorney to assume the work of prosecuting it, but it was a duty evidently not much to Mr. Jerome's taste. When Judge Deuel failed to establish his charge of libel the proprietors of Collier's Weekly, on the ground of testimony adduced at the trial, instituted charges against Colonel Mann, editor of Town Topics, and then it became Mr. Jerome's duty to turn around and prosecute the person in whose defense he had practically been compelled to act in the former proceeding. Mr. Jerome was himself a member at one time of the court of special sessions. During his first campaign for election as district attorney a man called on him one day and handed him a long article to read. "Sketch of my life?" he asked.



WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

"Seems to be pretty complimentary." "Just what you deserve, judge. We intend to print it in our magazine, and we would like to have you take 500 copies at 10 cents each." "Make it a thousand and leave me out," said Jerome as he threw the article in the wastebasket.

One of the sensations of the Deuel-Haggood case was the testimony of Colonel Mann as to the big loans he obtained from capitalists, and on his list of creditors was the noted financier and sportsman, James R. Keene, who advanced him \$90,000, taking a mortgage as security. Mr. Keene is the veteran, or one of the veterans, of Wall street. He was there in the days of Jay Gould and the elder Vanderbilt.



JAMES R. KEENE.

He has seen the rise and fall of many fortunes, including his own. He has made millions, lost them and made others to replace them.

At sixty-eight Mr. Keene is an impressive figure. He wears a close cropped beard which does not hide the firm outlines of his jaw. His gray eyes are searching, kindly and bright. Keene was in California in the early seventies, and it was there he made his first lucky strike. He had become possessed of some shares in a mining stock that was selling at almost nothing. It was believed to be practically worthless, but soon after Keene had departed on a trip east for the benefit of his health it panned out wonderfully rich. The stock went up like a rocket from one

figure to three. News traveled slowly in those days. He knew nothing of his good fortune for a long time, but when he returned to San Francisco his few hundreds had grown to \$200,000.

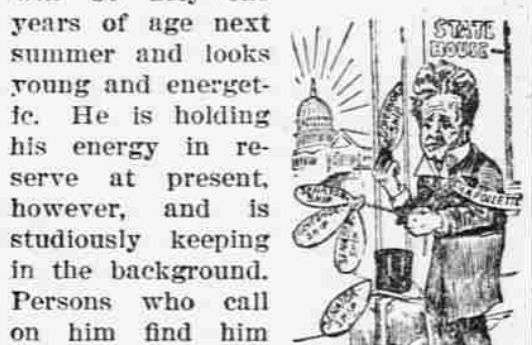
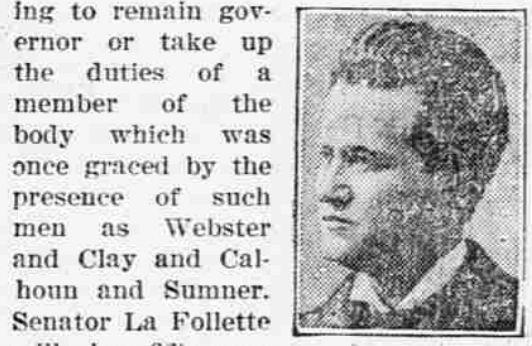
There was a spectacular scene in the United States senate when the veteran legislator, John C. Spooner, walked down the aisle to the desk of the presiding officer with Robert Marion La Follette on his arm and presented his new colleague from Wisconsin to be sworn in as a member of the upper branch of congress. It was a moment which had been eagerly awaited by the other senators and by the people in the galleries, for the two had for years been leaders of opposing factions in Wisconsin, and there was curiosity to see how they would conduct themselves when meeting under these circumstances. It is a time honored tradition in the senate that when a new member takes the oath he shall be escorted to the vice president's desk for the ceremony by his colleague, and Mr. Spooner determined not to allow his previous cool relations with the former governor of Wisconsin to prevent his adhering to custom in this respect. As the two statesmen stood together, Mr. La Follette with his pompadour and Mr. Spooner with his stiff hair brushed sideways, they formed quite a picture. Senator Spooner is the personification of dignity and is noted for his courtesy. There was nothing in the behavior of the two on this occasion to indicate that they had ever been otherwise than the most cordial of friends.



JOHN C. SPOONER.

It took Senator La Follette some time to decide whether he would accept the seat in the senate to which he was chosen by the Wisconsin legislature about a year ago. He did not resign as governor of Wisconsin until last December and kept the public guessing until the last moment as to whether he was going to remain governor or take up the duties of a member of the body which was once graced by the presence of such men as Webster and Clay and Calhoun and Sumner. Senator La Follette will be fifty-one years of age next summer and looks young and energetic. He is holding his energy in reserve at present, however, and is studiously keeping in the background. Persons who call on him find him not disposed to talk of his plans for work in the senate. He indicates that he is now devoting himself to "getting the lay of the land," and from his rear seat in the senate "Cherokee strip" he listens attentively to the proceedings. He does not want the public to say that he made a spectacle of himself by jumping into the debates of the senate before he had anything to say. His hobby, as everybody knows, is railroad rate legislation, and when the general debate on a rate bill comes on he will take a hand.

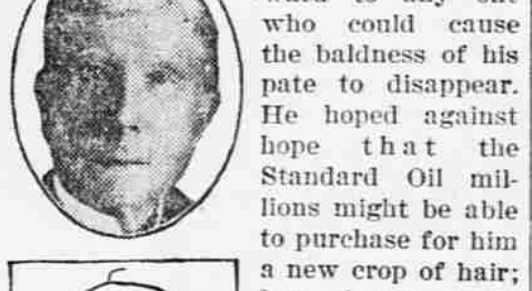
John D. Rockefeller feels good about two things. The first is Investigator Hadley's inability to get him on the witness stand, and the second is his possession of a wig. For years he tried to find something that would make his hair grow. He offered a large reward to any one who could cause the baldness of his pate to disappear. He hoped against hope that the Standard Oil millions might be able to purchase for him a new crop of hair; but, though he is the richest man in the world, he could not gratify this ardent desire, and at last he gave up the search for a real hair restorer and fell back upon the device of a wig to cover the nakedness of his head. The wig changes Mr. Rockefeller's appearance greatly. In fact, some of his friends failed to recognize him when they first saw him in his new disguise. The difference between Mr. Rockefeller with and without a wig offers quite an opportunity for the makers of funny pictures.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Robert Marion La Follette, the early astronomer, was all astrologer and claimed to be able to predict the future careers of various individuals by "casting horoscopes" showing the position of the planets at the time of their birth. The position and movements of the various celestial bodies were not only supposed to control the destinies of men, but were also thought to bring weal or woe, tempest or sunshine, upon the earth itself. A man born when the sun was in the constellation of Scorpio was believed to be naturally bent toward excessive indulgence of the animal passions. One born when the sun was in Pisces was predestined to grovel or be a servant, while one whose earthly career was opened when the great luminary was in Aries would be a great scholar and a man known to the world despite all opposing influences.

The famous asphalt lake of Trinidad looks like a great black swamp surrounded with a fringe of cocoanut palms. A little railway runs across it, and men stand in it working, some on asphalt firm enough to support them, some on asphalt in which they keep sinking down an inch or two a minute. The stuff looks like a cross between black mud and pitch. The lake is 110 acres in size, and its depth is tremendous. The thick asphalt, mixed with water, moves a little, and now and then an old tree comes slowly up from the depths. The men work with pickaxes, digging out the asphalt in lumps the size of pumpkins.



ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE.

Ropemaking 2,000 Years B. C. The name of the first ropemaker and that of the land in which he practiced his art have both been lost to history. Before the beginning of the historical period considerable skill had been acquired in that line. Egyptian sculptures prove that the art was practiced at least 2,000 years before the time of Christ.

## Worse Than Broken.

The American Tourist—I suppose I speak broken French, eh, Henri? The waiter—Not eggsactly, m'sieur. You haf a word describes it better—let me see—ah, yes—it is pulverized.—Puck.

## The Mean Man!

The late Max O'Rell gave this advice to bachelors: "Marry a woman smaller than yourself." Many a man couldn't find one.—Milwaukee Journal.

## Feminine Esteem.

When women like each other, they kiss; when they love, they do one another's hair.—Lady Evans in London Mail.

## CHARING CROSS.

History of This Ancient Landmark of London.

In reading English history you will happen across numerous references to Charing Cross, but the chances are you will wonder if the allusion is to a real cross erected as a memorial or simply a crossroad. Charing Cross was formerly one of the noted landmarks of Britain, and its history is as follows: In November of the year 1291 "Good Queen Eleanor," as she was termed by her loyal subjects, was called to join her husband, who was then making an expedition into Scotland. When Eleanor had got as far on her way as Grantham she sickened and died.

The remains must, of course, be buried at Westminster, and the funeral cortege started in that direction.

During the time this royal funeral procession was slowly winding its weary way toward the capital thousands of people flocked to the wayside to get a glimpse of it. It was a great event in the history of the rural districts, and they did everything possible to make the solemn occasion a memorable one. Wherever the procession halted for the night or for other cause the people afterward set up a memorial. One of the longest stops was made at Charing, and subsequently a richly carved memorial cross was erected on the site of the camp. This was the Charing Cross of history. It stood until 1647, when the last vestige of it was destroyed during the civil wars of Charles I., the vandals who destroyed the relic claiming it to be a monument of popish superstition. Charing Cross as seen to-day was erected by the Southern Railway company in the year 1865.

## A SHIP WORTH TAKING.

What the Capture of the San Philippe Meant to England.

On the 9th of June, 1587, Drake, coming back from "singeing the king of Spain's beard in Cadiz," fell in with a huge vessel, which he captured. She proved to be the San Philippe, an East Indian owned by the king of Spain himself and then the largest merchantman afloat.

Her cargo, valued at more than a million sterling of modern money, was in itself the most valuable ever captured, but there was something else even more valuable than the cargo. This consisted of the ship's papers and accounts, which disclosed to the merchant adventurers of England all the methods and mysteries and the boundless possibilities of the East India trade.

Indeed, it would hardly be stretching the facts to say that the morning which saw the capture of the San Philippe saw also the dawn of our Indian empire. The immediate result was the formation of the East India company, which was not only the greatest commercial corporation the world had ever seen, but also the only one that ever commanded its own armies and fleets and welded powers little less than imperial.—London Spectator.

## The Early Astronomers.

The early astronomers were all astrologers and claimed to be able to predict the future careers of various individuals by "casting horoscopes" showing the position of the planets at the time of their birth. The position and movements of the various celestial bodies were not only supposed to control the destinies of men, but were also thought to bring weal or woe, tempest or sunshine, upon the earth itself. A man born when the sun was in the constellation of Scorpio was believed to be naturally bent toward excessive indulgence of the animal passions. One born when the sun was in Pisces was predestined to grovel or be a servant, while one whose earthly career was opened when the great luminary was in Aries would be a great scholar and a man known to the world despite all opposing influences.

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